

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. 12. NO. 40

BRANDON MAN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894

FIVE CENTS

A CLOTH BRUSH

For 10 cents.

A BOTTLE OF

FLORIDA WATER

For 40 cents.

PURE ESSENCES

For 12 1/2 cents.

AND EVERYTHING IN DRUG

LINE AT

Fleming's Drug Store

LEGAL.

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COWAN & CO.

Bankers and Financial Agents

Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Money to loan on Real Estate and personal Securities.

Office:—Daily & Coldwell's block, Ross Ave., Brandon, Man.

WILSON & HAW

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

Horseshoeing a Specialty

BEST IN THE CITY.

All kinds of Repairing Done. New Brick Shop Opposite the City Hall.

THE BRANDON ACADEMY.

Open from September to July for day and evening classes. Young men who have not had the advantages of an education and who wish to improve themselves will find classes to suit them at the Academy. Young men of this class who have courage to start make good progress. Classes are also formed for the different branches of commercial work including Shorthand and Typewriting. For teachers examinations. Trigonometry and Medical Entrance. Thorough instruction will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting. For further particulars, call at the Academy 10th Street, or send your address to

J. S. McKEE,

Principal.

James A. Ovas

COR. 6th T. AND ROSSER.

Fall and Winter Goods are arriving daily, quality and price will merit your patronage

NEW

DRESS-GOODS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETING, ETC.

Ready-made Clothing for men and boys.

—Furnishings, Top Shirts,
—Underwear, Braces, Neck-
—wear, Gloves, Mitts, Fur
—Coats and Fur Caps.

—Groceries Fresh and
Prices Right.

Rapid City Creamery
Butter in 5, 10, 15, and 20 lb.
packages.

6th St. and Rosser.

List of Fall Fairs.

Kilarny—Oct. 4 and 5.
Maitland—Oct. 4 and 5.
Melita—Oct. 4 and 5.
Minneapolis—Oct. 5.
North—Oct. 5.
Virden—Oct. 5 and 6.
Russell—Oct. 10.
Neepawa—Oct. 10 and 11.
Oak Lake—Oct. 11 and 12.

What Do You Take Medicine For?

Because you are sick, and want to get well, of course.

Then remember, that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. All we ask is, that in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you will do so with perseverance equaling or approaching the tenacity with your complaint has clung to you. It takes time and care to eradicate old and deep-seated maladies, particularly when they have been so long hidden in the system that they have become chronic. Remember that all permanent and positive cures are brought about with reasonable moderation. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks disease vigorously and never leaves the field until it has been conquered.

The Family Medicine

Trot Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.

Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,

R. Lawson

In Every Case

In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been fairly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B.B.B. cures where other remedies fail.

The Best Tonic.

Milburn's Quinine Wine is the best one for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

High Healing Powers are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, sores and Wounds.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup removes worms of all kinds from children or adults.

Croup hacking cough can be quickly cured by Hagar's Pastoral Lozenges. Price 25c.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs. Norway Pine Syrup cures Bronchitis. Norway Pine Syrup cures the lungs.

Burdock Pills, small, safe and sure, regulate the liver and cure Constipation. Both on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lozenges. This never fails. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

Reumatism Cured in a Day. S. and American Rheumatism Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuritis, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

English Sperm Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses, Blood Spots, Cuts, Sprains, Ring Bites, Scalds, Sores, Swabs, Sore, and Scalded Throat, Coughs, etc., have good use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blisters Cure ever known. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

A Balm to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Sperm Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I like pleasure in recommending the remedy as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spots, sprains, cuts, sores, swellings and sprains. George Ross, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by N. J. Halpin.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of urine and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and resist your remedy. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by N. J. Halpin.

Dangerous Summer Complaints.—Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, and, indeed, all Bowel Complaints, require quick relief or the result may be serious. At this season these troubles are common and no family should be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a safe, sure and speedy cure of all the troubles named. This medicine has discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle is wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Provincial and Territorial.

A young man, who visited Morris early in the week riding on a bicycle, was stopped en route by a trio of traps and compelled to hand over all money in his possession.—Carman Standard.

Between forty and fifty ears of Manitoba wheat are being carried east daily via Dalhousie by the N. P. Most of it is shipped from point to point, the Morris-Brandon section of the line.

Among the victims of the threshing boiler explosion near Crystal, N.D., a few days ago, was a Manitoba man named Charles Shepard. His address is given as Louis, Man., and he was a married man. Six men were killed by the explosion.

Mr. D. Smith, inspector of Dominion public works, has returned from a western trip. At Government House, Regina, his forces are being put in, and the threshing season is progressing rapidly. The Wolsky court house is finished and the one at Moose Jaw nearly so, work on the Brandon Indian school is progressing slowly, but it will be completed this year.

When arrested, on the Strand, London England, Percy Neale, the ascending Customs Collector at Port Macleod, had on his person \$200 in English gold and notes, and in his room at the Arundel Hotel were found \$100 in English money and \$1,000 in Canadian notes. He was arrested in the Bow street police court and remanded.

The Parsons of Russell are taking steps to ship 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to England. A shipment direct would insure a pure sample of Manitoba hard on the English market and prevent eastern buyers mixing it with soft wheat as is usually done and thus test its value in competition with other wheat.

Mr. John Wake says today 15 ears of cattle one ear of sheep and one of sheep for Montreal. Sewel & Burgess ship four ears of cattle also today for the same market, making a train of 22 cars. The shipment of sheep by Mr. Wake is the first of those animals ever sent from along this line for export.

The Montreal Star says: A pathetic incident came under the notice of Colonel McMahon. A young woman, little beyond a girl in years, and of a refined appearance and well dressed, was a passenger on a C.P.R. train which arrived here late last night. She was unaccompanied with the exception of her three months' old baby. She was on her way from Rapid City, Man., and was coming to Montreal to take passage on a steamship for England. Before she reached this city, the baby, which had shown no signs of sickness, suddenly died. The coroner's office was notified and an inquest held.

A despatch from Strathclair Station of Monday says: A very sad shooting accident occurred within five miles of Strathclair on Sunday. Mr. Geo. Belster, a farmer twelve miles north-east of here, while on his way to visit his brother-in-law, had his gun with him and a team and load of hay. In some way one barrel of his gun went off, shattering his right arm a little below the shoulder. Medical attendance was at once procured. He was reported doing well at last accounts.

The Mill Bonus.

A correspondent sends in the following: The bonus might have been avoided if capitalists could have been got to build without it and pay taxes from the start, but as none can be got to do this in any other part of the province, we take it Brandon is no exception.

The good people of Brandon have obediently voted the \$9,000 bonus for the re-erection of Mr. Kelly's mill which was burnt down lately. Of course it was highly necessary to do so or the mill could not have been rebuilt. As every body knows that during the last year or so that the mill has been running, there was nothing to be earned by it, as wheat was so high and flour was selling so cheaply. In fact it was occasionally as low as to be only about 60c above the prices quoted at Liverpool.

We of course know that there is no profit in milling and therefore a bonus is necessary if the business is to be carried on at all. To make 100lbs of flour about 23 bushels of wheat is required from the start, but at present prices cost about \$2. The 100lbs of flour sells, it is true, from \$1.50 to \$1.75; but then look at what loss there is on the 50lbs of bran and shorts which the poor miller has to part with at a cent a pound, or say 35c; which makes altogether only \$1.85 to \$2.10, leaving from \$5 to \$1.10 to pay wages out of and enable the poor miller to get new pair of overalls. Let of bonus the hotel keepers next.

Alexander.

ALEXANDER, Sept. 26.—The people of Alexander and vicinity received a shock yesterday morning upon hearing of the death of Henry Nichol, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Nichol, who died after three days illness, the cause being the bursting of a blood vessel. He suffered terrible pain for the last hours of his life; he was a boy highly respected by all who knew him; he was about fifteen years of age. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen in Alexander.

A conservative meeting was held here on Saturday evening at which a Conservative Association was organized for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Liberal Conservative party in the place. The following officers were elected: President, W.H. Aston; Vice President, Jos. Haig; Sec.-Treas., H. E. Robinson.

Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next to look after the revision of the voters' list.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

Mrs. Jessie A. Campbell, Late Matron of the Asylum Presented With an Address And Handsome Present.

On Friday evening, the 28th ult., Mrs. Campbell's many friends amongst the Asylum officials united in giving the good lady a "send off" previous to her leaving to take up her residence in the city. The farewell took the form of the presentation of an address supported substantially by a couple of very pretty and valuable pieces of plate, consisting of a pudding dish, and a crystal fruit dish and spoon, surmounted on a silver stand. As the address was read, and the presentation made by Miss Kinkaid, the present acting matron, and was responded to in a very happy speech by Mr. Campbell, in behalf of his accomplished spouse. After the presentation a most enjoyable evening was spent by those in attendance in a varied and most characteristic impromptu entertainment. Mr. Croy was in his best form and did justice to his national airs, whilst Miss McMillan was in her happiest mood and added largely to the success of the evening. After refreshments and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the party broke up, saddened by the thought that it was the last time in which Mrs. Campbell, in her official capacity, would join in a gathering for social intercourse.

To Mrs. Jessie A. Campbell, Matron of the Asylum for the Lunatic.

DEAR MADAM,

When it was intimated to us that you had decided to retire from the institution here, and had resigned the position you have long and so ably filled, the announcement was received with universal regret.

To some of us you have been known only for a few months, to others for a number of years, but to all you have so endeared yourself by your graceful character, and that nobility and cheerfulness of disposition, that all unite in expressing regret at your departure. And not for ourselves alone do we thus speak, but for those also who have been under your particular care—who have constantly received your special guardianship. To them the announcement has come as an added grief to their already too dreary and lighted lives, and with many of them your position can never be entirely filled.

We could envy the place which will be cheered by your genial presence, were it not that in doing so we could be forgetting the greatest element from the sanctity of a home.

Before departing we wish to say to you something as an expression of our good will, and as an appreciation of your many kindnesses, and so will ask you to accept of these tokens, not as in any way expressive, intrinsically of the high esteem in which you are held, but as a mere mark of those feelings of respect which we on certain towards you, and as a token of the wish that you may be long spared to enjoy with those dear to you that measure of prosperity and contentment, which Providence may vouchsafe to you in your new and chosen sphere of life.

Signed on behalf of employees.

LEZZIE KINKAID, Attendants.

RICHARD LEWIS.

Wonderful Invention.

Mr. Stephenson, manager of the Lowe farm, Morris, has invented a new machine consisting of a combination plow and thrasher, and is operated by steam, only requiring the attention of two men. Mr. L. A. Hamilton, C.P.R. land commissioner, Winnipeg, who has seen the machine at work says:—"We saw in operation a combination of ten plows and thrasher at the same time, the machine going through the fields at the rate of about two acres an hour and threshing at the rate of about 1,000 bushels a day. It also has an arrangement for riving as well as plowing the land, and on account of its very broad tyres it can go over any kind of ground, rough or smooth. One of its best features is that it provides its own fuel, as it has an arrangement for gathering up stubble and straw from the ground as it goes along sufficient to feed it. I certainly look upon it as an excellent invention, which will revolutionize the farming operations on the larger scale. I should think the cost of the machine to be \$4,000 or \$5,000. I would call it a machine for the manufacture of grain. Mr. Stephenson has managed to cut and bind the grain with the same machine but it is not his intention to work on that at present, as the other is considered more successful.

Hospital Notes.

There are 34 patients in the hospital at present, 24 of them being ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Skinner, of Napinka, was brought in this week suffering with typhoid fever. The many friends of Mr. Jno. Leech will be pleased to learn that she is improving.

Mr. Harry Clark is aided with typhoid fever.

Dr. White, of Wawanesa, paid us a visit this week.

Rev. A. Corrie, of Wawanesa, is here suffering with fever.

Jno. Whitehouse, who had his arm amputated, is doing well.

The treasurer thanks the donors of the following:—Mr. Jukes, 11 prairie chickens; Mrs. Thompson, Minnesota, 2 prairie chickens; St. Matthew's church, fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Telegraphic.

London, Sept. 28.—The Japanese are reported to have won a decisive victory on Chinese territory, between Moukden and the frontier. At the Chinese embassy here the report is discredited. A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Japanese have succeeded in entering the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and that they are advancing upon the capital at Moukden. It is also said that fighting has taken place between the invaders and the Chinese at a town between that city and the frontier. The engagement is said to have ended in a decisive victory for the Japanese, who it is added, established themselves in a position previously occupied by the Chinese troops. No details of this reported battle are given and the Chinese at Shanghai discredit the report.

SAVES DEATH.

London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, says that the Chinese report that the Japanese have been repulsed at both An and Wiy. A dispatch from Sialia to the Times says the English papers there are urging the dispatch of troops to Hong Kong and other treaty ports of India, as letters have been received reporting a dangerous anti-foreign feeling in those places.

NANAIMO, B. C., Sept. 28.—Fire broke out about 4.30 this morning in the basement of the Royal Hotel, an alarm was sounded almost immediately, and the occupants of the hotel rushed to escape. One young lady, a waitress, Miss Annie Cochran, jumped from the second story at the back of the hotel, into the bay below, about sixty feet. She sustained serious injuries, but being brought to the hospital, Patrick McGee was hurried to death and the lady taken to mortuary at 10 this morning. It is reported that others are missing, but this is not yet definitely known. The buildings burned are the R. Hotel, Stevens & Co., dry goods, the new fire hall, the Nanaimo Hotel, Morgan & Co., tailor shop. The Williams block was damaged by fire and water. The Masonic building was also damaged by fire. The total loss is about \$30,000.

On The M. & N. W.

A trip over this line at this time of year is indeed a pleasure. The route from Rapid City to the Portage route through as varied country as to be found in Manitoba. The Saskatchewan Valley and Riding Mountain in the glory of the autumn dress of vegetation have a pretty effect. The "Beautiful Plains" as we think, the finest district of successful grain growing in the west, with its almost always free from early frosts. There is plenty of food in the district, both in the mountains and the big bush at a bend. The western portion of the line runs through stock country, principally prairie, where large shipments of cattle are made at different seasons of the year. The eastern part and especially the Neepawa district may be the market for large areas of wheat. The Dauphin road, much talked of, but an uncertainty yet, will undoubtedly open up a large tract of unoccupied land, though even now settlements are being made along the proposed route of that line, extending all the way to Dauphin. The Division stretches 20 or 30 miles north of Neepawa is filling up fast.

We notice many improvements in the towns along the line, especially in the mixed farming centres. (Minneapolis) have several large stone blocks bearing completion, which together with those built a year ago gives its main street a neat and solid appearance. The merchants here doing a good trade now. Rapid City too is pushing forward. The flour mill there, although running day and night, cannot keep up with its orders. The wheat mill and the creamery are doing a lively business. This goes to show, we think, that mixed farming pays best. The farmers have a something more than wheat at 35c to depend on. Mr. L. R. Strones of this city is opening up a branch store at Rapid City.

Neepawa is doing a good trade and holding its own, but is apparently waiting for the wheat to be marketed to get the money flowing like all wheat districts. Around this place and at Franklin the largest yields of wheat are reported, 25 will be the mean average and in some instances farms average 40 and 50.

Police Court.

Jno. Barnett, who has just served a 21 day's sentence for being drunk and disorderly, was again arraigned before the Magistrate last Thursday, on the same charge, and again sent back to languish for the next 21 days.

On a charge of being drunk and using abusive language, Eliza Freeman was fined \$5.00 inclusive of costs, or in default 21 days. The fine was paid.

Alex. Crawford and George Irvine were arraigned before P.M. Todd on Tuesday morning charged with being drunk and disorderly. Alex. paid his fine, but George was held to go down for a few weeks, if his other thrashers did not pay his fine, as he expected they would do.

A farmer who lives about 10 miles north of here, on returning home from the city, found that his hired man had disappeared, taking with him a horse and buggy and a sum of money, the amount is not known. Detective Foster is looking for the culprit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, October 4, 1894.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader.

There were 3,402 entries in the late Winnipeg Industrial exhibition.

It is expected that the elections in the Territories will take place during October.

Two thousand linear feet of macadam road is being laid in Winnipeg as an experiment.

An English syndicate will open and work a new mine in the Lake of the Woods district.

McCormick Bros. planing mill at Winnipeg has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000.

Alex. Bezz, formerly of Winnipeg, has issued a new history of the west. It is highly spoken of.

Henry Lawson, a member of the British commons, is visiting the west, seeking information for the benefit of old country emigrants.

Ministers Oulmet, Daly and Tupper have abandoned their programme of meetings in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

Mr. A. Smith has on view at the provincial immigration office, Winnipeg, a monster potato, weighing 3 pounds.

Some of the Vancouver World. "On Carall street there is a sign, 'Tailor made to order.' And in the window of a small grocery store to be seen a card with the inscription, 'Fresh eggs no lad here every day.'"

Some man thief sneaked upstairs in the Winchester house, Pembina, lately, and went through the rooms of the hired girls and robbed them of some small amounts of money and other little articles of value.

While threshing at Walter Jull's farm, Rosser, Man., a spark from the engine set fire to an cat stack. The whole soon took fire and was totally destroyed. Two whole stacks, and two of which part had been threshed. The total loss is about \$500 bushels of oats.

John Cann Hastings, who for five days was mourned by his Port Arthur friends as lost, has been found by an Indian and now near the old Shumlin farm. The old gentleman was in comparatively good health for a man five days without food and his friends are very jubilant over his recovery alive.

From the crop reports received at the headquarters of the northern division of the Great Northern and Grand Trunk, an estimate of the total crop of 1914 shows the division is placed at 15,000,000 bushels. Last year the estimate was just 500,000 less, and was only 15,000 bushels from the correct amount.

Sir John Lister Kay is circulating a prospectus in London on behalf of a syndicate, whose object is to raise \$500,000 capital for preliminary expenses of a railway from Calgary, N. W. T., to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay and a steamship service between Hudson's Bay and Europe.

Horace V. Winchell, assistant state geologist of Minnesota, and Ira Grant, both of Minneapolis, have come to the Rainy Lake gold fields. They will make a geological survey of the gold country, to furnish accurate information regarding the extent of the gold formation, and they will be engaged in their work about a month.

Governor Lawler, of Winnipeg, is at present suffering from an act of violence committed a few days ago. A small water blister appeared at the base of his right thumb, which he opened up with a pin taken from the back of his coat.

At the time blood poisoning set in, extending rapidly up the forearm, and was to all intents and purposes doing its deadly work. Fortunately, the radical medical measures employed, arrested any further developments of the poison, and now two large abscesses surrounding the point of infection are freely discharging. The governor rested easily the night after, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.—Free Press.

"MASSAGE HOUSES"

Some Twenty-five Establishments Have Been Ordered to Cease Business.

As a result of the investigation into the so-called "massage establishments" that have of late sprung up by the score in the West End and other aristocratic neighborhoods of London, Eng., some twenty-five establishments have been ordered to cease business under penalty of criminal prosecution. The investigation was directed by Chief of Police Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, K.C.B., at the instance of the criminal investigation department of the government, and no less than twenty detectives were assigned to duty in connection with it. Several of the places ordered closed are conducted by Americans. All of them employ female operators for male patrons, and male operators for female patrons. The latest development in the massage sensation is the formation of the American-Parian Massage company, organized with capital of \$150,000, which proposes to open premises in first-class style in the West End of London, and also at Brighton, Hastings, Bournemouth and other fashionable resorts, for the purpose of the proper and scientific carrying out of the science and art of massage and medical electricity. The prospectus of the concern says that individual experts earn from \$25,000 to \$75,000 yearly net profits, and that consequently a well-organized company can make a profit out of proportion to the expenses incurred.

Fuchsias for Outdoors.

Fuchsias are fine plants for outdoors in summer. Give them partial shade, plenty of pot water and plenty of water, and there is bloom all the time. They do not like to be under the drip of the trees, but such places as the shady side of a house suits them exactly. In much the same situation, though it will take more sun than any fern I know, for fern is the nephrolepis tuberosa, for fern.

The fronds are graceful, and beside its use on the lawn, it is an excellent house plant in winter.

THE FARM BOYS.

What Their Mothers May Do to Keep Them at Home.

Close observers have for a long time deplored the fact that so many of the farms of our country are passing into the hands of foreigners. The boys born and bred on the farm, instead of stepping into their fathers' places, leave the old homestead as soon as they become able to earn their own living. Sometimes they drift out to the less thickly populated towns, but too often they crowd into the large cities and spend their lives as petty clerks or under-paid, because unskilled, artisans.

One factor in the well-being of the family is too often ignored by the housewife, and that is the quality of food given to her children. She says that it is almost impossible to get fresh meat so far from town, and that it is cheaper and easier to use the contents of her "salt barrels," which are always at hand. I believe that this is false economy. Unless the body is properly nourished the mental and moral well-being of the child suffers. Crimes flourish on poor eating. This very monotony of diet is one of the things that unconsciously disgusts young people with farm life. With little additional expense the housewife can make her table attractive by an intelligent use of the materials at her command. Granted that it is impossible for her to get fresh meat, which is not always the case, provided that she makes the getting a mat-ter of consequence, there are many things nutritious and palatable at her hand if she will only learn new ways in which to cook and serve them. Eggs can be prepared in many ways, and are excellent bone marrow. Vegetables, especially fresh salads, are blood purifiers, and these the farmer's wife can have in perfection for which her sisters in the city sigh for in vain. In milk and cream there are infinite possibilities, and some of the best soups are made of peas, potatoes, beans and celery. Coldish, sturgeon and smoked halibut, with cream, are dainties to the hotel man, and can be easily prepared. Even that most indigestible of farmhouse goodies—smoked beef—can be made appetizing by cooking with nicely seasoned milk. Cereals of all kinds form a pleasant variety, especially with cream. Country of all kinds should be at the mother's command, and the children themselves can learn to care for the fowls. The vegetable garden, also, can be placed in charge of the boys.

The father must help in this good work. Instead of sending all the good edibles away from the farm, and keeping what will not sell for the family, he should be well for him to give as much intelligent care to the housing and feeding of his boys and girls as he gives to the stabling and feeding of his stock. He tells you that he must look after the cat if he wants them to amount to anything, and forgets that his children depend on the same care if he would have them fulfil the same conditions.

THE GRAIN STANDARDS.

Eastern and Western Representatives Session for the Purpose of Fixing the Wheat Grades.

The meeting of the delegates chosen from Eastern Canada, the province and the Territories to fix the grain standards for the present year was held recently at the grain exchange, Winnipeg. There were present Samuel Spink, chairman; N. Bell, secretary; S. A. McGowan, Joseph Harris, N. Bawf, all of Winnipeg; C. B. Watts, G. A. Chapman, Toronto; T. A. Crane, Montreal; J. A. Davidson, Indian Head; W. R. Bell, Indian Head; James Elder, Virden; William Postlethwaite, Brandon; C. Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie; T. B. Baker, Moosejaw.

Grain inspectors—E. E. Gibbs, of Fort William, and David Horne, Winnipeg. Of these Messrs. McGowan, Watts and Hunt represented the millers; Messrs. W. Bell, Braithwaite, Postlethwaite, Elder and Adamson represented the farmers, and the rest of the delegates represented the exporters and dealers.

At the first meeting there was a motion adopted to make the standards of extra No. 1 hard and No. 1 and 3 hard as nearly as possible identical with those of last year, and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. F. W. Gibbs and David Horne, and ex-inspector Joseph Harris, to attend to the same.

At the Alexander block, corner of Alexander street, the samples were inspected. The wheat was ranged up in sacks of a bushel and a half or two bushels in sum of 250 bags. Among the samples given were grain from Carberry, Morris, St. Jean, Minnedosa, Macdonald, Niverville, Glenboro, Carman, Hamiota, Oak River, Head Lake, Macdonald, Balcarres, Indian Head, Neudwan, Moose Jaw, Dominion City, Myrtle, Prince Albert, Virden, Birtle, Plum Coulee, Belmont, High Bluff, Alexander, Greenway, West Lynne, Roseville, Emerson, Portage la Prairie, Wawanesa, Neopawa, Deloraine, Rapid City, Wapella, Moushon, Rosebank, Hilton, Carleton Place, Douglas, Miami, Burnside, Letellier, Manitou, McGregor, Stonewall, Holland, Belmont, Wolsley, Westbourne, Melita, Whitewood, Beresford, Pilot Mound, Killarney, Morden, Gretna, Rosebank, Stockholm, Griswold, Nankina, Burnside, Elton, Ochow, Clatter, Lundon, Brandon, Reston, Clearwater, Pierson, Morden, Regina, Pine-stone, Souris, Rounthwaite, Delcan. By noon the grades of extra No. 1 hard and No. 1 hard had been fixed, and the delegates adjourned then for lunch to meet again at 1:30.

The grades when completed were as follows:

WHEAT.

No. 1, 2 and 3 hard.

No. 1 and 2 Northern.

No. 1 and 2 rejected.

No. 1 and 2 White Fyfe.

OATS.

No. 1 and 2 white.

No. 1 black.

No. 1 mixed.

Barley.

No. 1 and 2 white.

No. 1 black.

No. 1 mixed.

No. 1 and 2 white.

No. 1 black.

No. 1 mixed.

No. 1 and 2 white.

No. 1 black.

No. 1 mixed.

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No. 1 black.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

CUTS OF THE PEST.

Farmers Should Keep a Sharp Look Out For It.

A couple of weeks back we furnished our readers with a lengthy article on the Russian thistle, dealing with its origin, etc. This week we are pleased to be able to give cuts of the pest in various stages.

One of the most important and regrettable results of the season's work was to settle that Mount St. Elias, so long regarded as the giant mountain of the continent, was not on American soil. What was almost as interesting was the determination of the height of the mountain. This was found to be 18,023 feet, considerably higher than the estimate given by the numerous exploring parties of the Geological Survey, of this city.

"But the most astonishing thing," says this dispatch, "was the discovery of two if not three, other mountains a few miles inland, on English territory, that are higher even than Mount St. Elias. One of these is Mount Logan, 19,341 feet, and there are two other nameless peaks that overreach Mount St. Elias by several feet."

As has been stated, the Canadian survey parties remained in the field after the United States exploring parties had endeavored to finish up the work. The staffs were under the command, respectively of Mr. Wm. F. King, chief astronomer of the department of interior, and Prof. Mendenhall, of the United States geological survey, and the surveying parties of the two nations were mixed in each case. The Canadians having representatives with Prof. Mendenhall's men, and representatives of the United States accompanying the Canadian parties. Of the latter there were six in the field this summer, under Messrs. Klotz, Ogilvy and McArthur. They are expected to arrive in British Columbia about the end of the month, and Mr. King, who has been on the Atlantic coast all summer, will shortly proceed west to meet the returning Alaskan surveyors at Victoria.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, was asked what he thought of the discovery that the monster peak of St. Elias is in Canadian territory. He said that although the mountain had been claimed to be in the United States territory, there was no warranty for the assumption, since the 11st parallel, which constitutes the boundary, had never been accurately located. He was therefore, not surprised at the statement, and added that the result of the season's survey, would, he believed, establish the justice of Canada's claim to still more important points in the disputed territory.

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MT. ST. ELIAS IS OURS.

Important Results of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

The Ottawa Citizen announces that the result of the work of the Alaskan party of surveyors on the Alaskan boundary has been to confirm to a considerable extent the correctness of the Canadian contention as opposed to the American, in the matter of the boundary. This season's work is supposed to finish the joint survey of the boundary by Great Britain and United States, and put the matter into such shape that the state departments of the two governments can arrive at some conclusion regarding the validity of their respective claims, which are very conflicting. It is reported from Washington that the advance guard of the United States survey party have admitted that:

"One of the most important and regrettable results of the season's work was to settle that Mount St. Elias, so long regarded as the giant mountain of the continent, was not on American soil. What was almost as interesting was the determination of the height of the mountain. This was found to be 18,023 feet, considerably higher than the estimate given by the numerous exploring parties of the Geological Survey, of this city."

"But the most astonishing thing," says this dispatch, "was the discovery of two if not three, other mountains a few miles inland, on English territory, that are higher even than Mount St. Elias. One of these is Mount Logan, 19,341 feet, and there are two other nameless peaks that overreach Mount St. Elias by several feet."

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ACROSS THE WATERS.

THE OLD WORLD TO BE FOUND IN A NUTSHELL.

Newly Items for Those Who Are Interested in the Old Countries—Short Paragraphs That Will Profitably Occupy the Time of Many.

Persian revolutionaries have been subdued.

Slave traders on the Congo have been crushed.

France is taking measures to maintain order in Madagascar.

Brazil has abrogated her reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Old Pennans and Injunctives have formed an "old guard" society in Dublin.

Huddersfield British port for the first Atlantic steamer has been selected.

The anti-foreign feeling is growing in Britain and foreigners are subject to insult.

China's losses in the present war are placed at \$1,000,000, while Japan has only \$500,000.

Contributions by Englishmen to the Irish National League funds have been returned with thanks.

Advices from Bogota announce that President Nunez, of the Republic of Colombia, died on the 18th inst.

Three hundred persons were drowned and 15,000 houses destroyed by floods in Japan Aug. 25th and 26th.

A Chinese mob murdered eight Russians in Siberia and are being pursued by Russian troops in Chinese territory.

A distinguished Polish specialist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of arsenic of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

The pope says a solution of the church and state question in Italy is impossible without restoration of his temporal power.

St. Donald Smith has purchased the Highland estate of Glenloch, for \$15,000. There is excellent shooting on the property.

The London Daily Times announces that a syndicate has been formed for the manufacture of tin plates in the United States.

Ogilvie has made another examination of Mr. Gladstone's eyes and express hopes that there will be no need of a further operation.

Joe Ferrell, an editor of the city of Mexico, has just finished a thirteen months' term of imprisonment for criticizing the government and is trying to resurrect his paper.

According to the latest data on the point the population is 282,079,840. The number of square miles in the empire is 1,369,400. The population of the world is placed at 1,472,288,500.

A letter received by a Winnipeg gentleman from friends in Queensland, Australia, states that water is very scarce there and at present is selling for 25 c per gallon. The letter says that only about a wash tubful of water is available for each person.

It is feared that the early completion of the Russo-Siberian railroad will have a depressing effect upon the prices of grain throughout the world. One rough estimate places Siberia's European grain export at 6,000,000 bushels for the West Siberian section.

The Amer of Afghanistan has had an electric light station erected at Kabul. It was built by Salter Payne, an engineer in the employ of the Indian government. The Amer has also had a saw and planing mill, a mint, a cartridge factory and a soap factory.

An eminent practical German scientist lately applied a mild current of electricity to a swarm of bees, quickly causing them to fall to the ground in a stupor and condition. The bees could be safely handled in this condition, and if the electrical current was not too strong, no injury was done to them.

A clergyman in New South Wales complains that out of 117 marriages which he has celebrated within the last year, in twenty-nine cases he has had to officiate at the funeral of a bride or groom.

The latest reports from Hawarden state that Mr. Gladstone is still able to see with the eye that was not operated on, and indeed, with his various literary activities, he is said to be working it rather hard. The other eye is not serviceable at present, but there is every hope that the sight of that one will ultimately be recovered.

A Melbourne newspaper says: The general elections in the colony of Victoria, have resulted in the defeat of the Protectionist administration and a great victory for Free Trade. The election was fought mainly on the tariff issue in the form of protection against foreign trade. Both sides were pledged to a policy of success to make vigorous retrenchments.

John M. Carthy, leader of the anti-Parliamentaries in the house of commons, has an article in the latest number of the New Review, in which he expressed surprise and regret that the government did not bring the close of the session declare its attitude towards the house of lords. The Irish people are not to blame, Mr. Carthy says, if they are beginning to lose faith in the assurances given them, seeing that the government has delayed dealing with the house of lords. He hopes and believes that during the autumn campaign such assurances will be given as will clear up the situation.

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THE RIGHT OF FISHING.

An Important Point Between the Dominion and Provinces Related to the Supreme Court.

The jurisdiction of federal and provincial authorities in connection with the fishing rights of Indians, was being submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada for their opinion, and has been set down for argument at the term beginning Oct. 2nd. The case is a very important one, involving the question of the ownership of the bed and shores of all inland lakes and rivers and streams. It is a question of the letter "I" should play a part in great constitutional questions involving so many millions of acres of property and fishing rights of provinces. Justice Fournier, in passing upon the question in a lawsuit which came before the Supreme Court, drew attention to the difference between the English text and the French text in the Statutes of Canada of 1867, in which the British North America act appears. In the English text the words "lakes and rivers" were used, while in the French text the words "lacs et rivières" (improvements upon the lakes and rivers). The right to own rivers is not given to the Dominion, but merely improvements made on lakes and rivers. It was Mowat who demanded a reference of the question to the courts.

Water Power at Niagara.

The Niagara Falls Power company has undertaken at the outset to make the falls available for the obtaining of the enormous amount of 15,000 horse-power, equal to the force that would be required to lift about 500 million pounds through a distance of one foot in each second of time. Yet that is but a very small fraction of the total power available at some time in the future will be utilized by man. The average flow over the falls is estimated to be about 270,000 cubic feet per second and the drop is 161 feet. This is equal to close on five million horse-power, of which four million are available, the power obtained being lost owing to the lack in full efficiency of even the best turbine wheels. If the fall of 320 feet between Lakes Erie and Ontario could be utilized, these vast totals of powers would be more than doubled, the power obtained being about equal to that generated by all the steam engines in the world. It is all the more valuable as the flow at different seasons do not materially affect the level of Lake Erie from which the water flows over the falls. The most remarkable deviation in the level of the lake is but temporary, due to the banking of the water at one end of the lake by high winds or by ice jams at the head of the Niagara river. The enormous storage capacity of the water system may be inferred from the statement that it would take six months for the full effect of a flood in Lake Superior to be spent at Niagara Falls.

These facts are stated in the Popular Science Monthly for September by Ernest A. Le Sueur in a description of the work thus far done and contemplated. He gives the geographical situation of the fall with respect to nearness to the present great power-consuming centres is not all that could be desired, but several cities, including Buffalo, Rochester, and Schenectady, are within reach and will use an enormous amount. The power company already has made branch track connection between the territory owned by it and three important railway lines, all of which pass within a few miles of the property. These connections with cheap freight rates and the cheapness of power, will in all probability attract to the spot manufacturers besides those which have undertaken to go there, to an extent that will make it the foremost power-consuming centre in the world, and render necessary a great extension of present arrangements for the supply.

Comparatively distant points will not however, be at a great disadvantage. The development of alternating current motors within the last year or two has rendered possible the distribution of electric power, as (as opposed to lighting) purposes over distances previously almost out of the question. It long has been possible to transmit large quantities of electrical energy for lighting which was not suitable for running the then known motors. The company considers that out of twenty-four distinct plans for transmission, and adopted a design embodying all the points of value that could be assembled in one suitable type of machine. The system on which the generators work is the Tesla type, and is in fact the regular one on account of the low possibility of alternation. The conveying lines are to be in a large subway lined with concrete. A track runs along it and the line inspectors will make their trips on an electrically propelled car, so protected by wire screens that the conveyance cannot suffer from any possible discharge from the main conductors.

The company expects to be able to deliver power in Buffalo at a cost of twenty-four hours per day yearly greatly below the cost of steam power as now produced in Buffalo with coal at \$1.50 per ton. The generators are expected to operate at 5,000 horse-power each with an efficiency of 98 per cent. of the power delivered to them by the turbines, and there will be only a drop of 35 per cent. of power in transmitting it 20,000 volts to the northern part of Buffalo. It is also hoped to transmit power before long to the Erie canal, on which at the close of last season there was an interesting development in the line of electrical canal boat propulsion and the writer thinks it probable that the closing years of the century will witness the application of electrical power to the displacement of steam on the railroad. Doubtless it will be put to other uses, at which even the intelligent expert cannot do more than guess now.—Chicago Tribune.

Fire at Maniton.

Mr. H. J. Beckett has again had the misfortune to be visited with fire. The other day about 3:30 o'clock he was awakened on the side of one of his straw stacks near his house and barn. As the wind was very strong from the southwest it quickly spread and leaped from stack to stack of straw which had just been threshed, extending to the hay thence it leaped to his barn and chow house, devouring the whole together with a large quantity of frewood. The contents of the cheese factory, including cheese, reat, presses and the summer make of cheese was all lost except about a wagon load of cheese. Mr. Wilson, who lived above the cheese factory, lost everything except a sewing machine and a bed. Mr. Rockett's horses, bull and pigs were got out of the barn, and only two loads of oats were burned.—Manitowish Mercury.

NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Ottawa From the Writings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public.

Coal is selling at \$6.50 per ton in Ottawa.

A Montreal woman is suing the Herald for \$250.

Chief Justice Strong is deputy governor-general.

Withrow & Hillock, of Toronto, are in financial difficulties.

The collector of customs at Ottawa has been superannuated.

Canada's foreign trade has fell off \$4,500,000 in two months.

Joseph Crepean, Liberal candidate for the Commons in Terrebonne, is dead.

John E. Turnbull, inspector of Dominion government buildings for the maritime provinces, is dead, aged 76.

Dr. Betts, of Wolfe Island, lately looking for his pipe, fell over a rock, grew unconscious and died of suffocation.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived at Halifax on Saturday. He will make a tour of Canada and the United States.

Justice Bridge is delivering sentence in a Curran bridge case said the Dominion government was negligent in the matter.

Sir Charles H. Tupper says the United States government has no legal right to seize Canadian sealers for mere possession of firearms.

A Canadian named Hill, who died at Tunbridge Wells, Eng., the other day, is said to be the Hon. P. C. Hill, once premier of Nova Scotia.

The World publishes a rumor to the effect that Rev. McKelvey, editor of the Canadian Missionary Magazine, is to be appointed Bishop of Algoma.

The Georgian Bay Ship Canal Power and Aqueduct company, having complied with all the requirements of its charter, announces its readiness for business.

The first fatal accident on the Niagara Falls electric railway occurred recently, when an old lady, Miss Elizabeth Edgar, of Plainville, N.J., was cut to pieces by a trolley car.

Forty thousand square miles of territory were covered by the Canadian surveyors in Alaska this summer. An interesting and important experiment was made with photography in topographical work.

Rev. Dr. Dewart will probably seek superannuation now that he has been elected to the editorial chair of the Christian Guardian. The Toronto Star prophesies that he will become an editorial writer on the Globe.

The board of works of Toronto has decided to grant that the Georgian Bay Aqueduct company be given the right to lay mains on the streets of the city to supply electric light, heat and power. The franchise is to be a perpetual one.

Hon. John S. Hall, provincial treasurer has again announced his intention of resigning. The immediate cause of his resignation is a difference of opinion upon the important question of how to provide for provincial debentures maturing next January.

What is probably a murder most foul was perpetrated recently a few miles south of Millbrook, on the Port Hope road. Mr. H. A. Walker, who is well known in Peterboro and the surrounding country, was found dead on the roadside. He was returning from Port Hope after delivering a load of cheese. Deceased was about 62 years of age. He was possessed of considerable means.

A recent telegram from Ottawa conveys the intelligence that Dalton McCarthy arrived there recently by special train. He overstepped himself at Colborne, where he was, and missed the regular train for Ottawa. He therefore had to engage a special train to take him to Brockville to connect with the C. P. R. at Ottawa. He got to Brockville by the special train in time to catch the regular train there, and was in the court house ready to go on with his case when called by the judge. Between politics and legal business McCarthy has some hustling to do these days.

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CASE OF MISTAKEN SEX.

"Mile." Laure Bernard Changes Her Sex and Becomes the Husband of a Friend.

A most curious affair has just happened in the Department of the Basque-Alpes. A young woman of twenty-four years, Mile. Laure Bernard, who is well-known in the district as having been head of a school for the cure of stammering at Trechate, near Gap, a few months ago suddenly changed her sex, and has since married one of her friends. It would seem that, despite her certificate of birth, her name and her costume, the young lady was really a man. "Mile." Laure Bernard was born in a commune of the Arrondissement of Embrun, of a most respectable and fairly wealthy family. One brother was a distinguished naval surgeon, another took holy orders, a sister is a nun, and another is married to a notary in large practice at Gap. It appears that at the time of her birth the question of the child's sex was a difficult one to settle, and the weaker one was chosen. Mile. Laure was placed in a convent, where she remained till the age of nineteen years, receiving an excellent complete education. On leaving the convent she founded at Trechate, a school for curing stammering. She also made tours through the neighboring departments, teaching her methods of cure with great success. As stammering is exceedingly common in that part of France, in a year or two she managed to accumulate a small fortune of 40,000 francs. With this money and without any assistance from her parents "Mile." Laure, always in skirts, went to Grenoble and studied medicine. Not long in her outward appearance betrays that she was of the masculine sex. The face had perhaps a certain hardness of feature and the voice was slightly manly in its tone, but on the whole she wore the skirts "as to the manly born." Of her parents she never heard, nor did she attend the medical school she sometimes wore male clothing. It is very certain that she took great pleasure in female society. It was even on account of this that she threw off the old name or the old eye to speak more correctly, and entered the state of matrimony. "Mile." Laure went to Embrun and the Tribunal Civil to change the register of her birth. Mile. or M. Bernard will be included in the list of recruits for next year.—European Edition N. Y. Herald.

TO KEEP HORSES IN CONDITION.

Opinion of a Well-known Horseman on Different Foods.

Says a well known horseman in speaking of the food required to keep different horses in condition: "There is a vast difference in horses in respect to the weight of hay necessary to keep them. Some will eat nearly twice as much as others without, aiming half the strength of the other. It is a matter of health and vigor. Many of the stables use half or chopped hay in preference to the natural article, claiming that by its use horses masticate more thoroughly and waste less. Oats and beans, together or separately, are often given to horses in winter. It is seldom, however, that beans are used during the summer months, as the extra stimulus afforded by them is not needed. They should be at least six months old and thoroughly dry. Bran is not a regular article of horse diet, and is only given when a horse is not required to work hard. Although barley is used with advantage in the training of horses in England, it is regarded with suspicion in this country. According to theory of trainers the difference lies in the diverse climates of the two countries. Barley is regarded as very heating and in a hot climate like this a horse in training cannot bear much more than the legitimate temperature. Corn is not used to any great extent. As a nutritive article it is far behind oats. Carrots, turnips and potatoes are seldom used, as it has been found that this mixture does not answer for the fast work required from race horses. Of the three, carrots are the most reliable as a diet."

NORTHWEST ELECTIONS.

Who May Vote Under the New Ordinance.

The new election ordinance for the Territories says: The persons qualified to vote at an election for the legislative assembly shall be males of legal age, born in or naturalized (other than naturalized Indians) who have attained the full age of 21 years, who have resided in the Northwest Territories for at least twelve months, and the electoral district for at least three months, and who immediately preceding the time of voting.

An elector may only vote at the polling place of the polling division in which he is a resident at the time of voting.

The following Northwest appointments are gazetted:

To be justices of the peace—William Brownlee, of High View; William T. Warner, of Flettwode; Angus E. Macleod, of White Mud settlement, Alberta; Geo. William Gaid, of Invermay, Alberta; and John H. Gaid, of Invermay, Alberta.

To be commissioners for taking affidavits—Raymond Crane, of 1 Queen Victoria street, London, England; Charlie Alfred William Stout, of Moose Jaw; Sydney Harley Seeger, and Adam H. Anderson, of Melville, Saskatchewan.

To be coroner—William Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

The resignation of Herbert Martin, Esq., of St. Paul, U. S. A., as a justice of the peace for the Northwest Territories, has been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Shipping Grain Direct.

Shipping grain direct from country stations to the big distributive markets such as Chicago, Toledo and Duluth is more common than formerly. Even now the question is imperfectly understood, and at both ends of the line there are frequent evidences of confusion. The matter of weights often causes a dispute and on this point Minnesota probably has the most simple and effective law. There it is imperative on the part of all shippers to place a card on the inside of the car door, giving the bushel load, the date of shipment and actual weight of grain. If this is neglected the state weigh master at the terminal point is directed to determine the weight. If the card is attached, any discrepancies together with the cause are at once noted by him. He is not to be taken for granted, however, and if it is found that the weights are not correct, he is directed to make a note of the discrepancy and to forward the same to the proper authorities.

The Winnipeg police are after the nickel-in-the-slot machines.

Death to the Russian Thistle.

It is reliably reported that a worm has made its appearance in Edmund's county, S. D., that is destroying the Russian thistle. It is said there are literally millions of them in a small area. They are small green worms, less than an inch in length, and appear to attack the Russian thistle only. The state entomologist has been asked to make an investigation of the matter and report results.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Whitelaw Trading Co.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, October 4, 1894.

FROM ARTIC REGIONS.

THE PEARY PARTIES REACH NEW-FOUNDLAND.

Explorations and Handships in the Far North—Some Interesting Discoveries Made and Much Valuable and Scientific Data Secured—Severe Cold and Terrible Wind.

The Peary main and auxiliary expeditions with all well on board have arrived at St. John, Nfld., from Falcon Harbor, which they left on Aug. 26th. Peary, with Lee and Henson as volunteers, remain at the headquarters at Falcon Harbor to complete their explorations next summer. Most of the expedition last fall and winter was devoted to preparing for the inland ice journey to Independence Bay which began on March 6, with a party of eight men, twelve sledges and twelve dogs. Five natives also assisted during the first two or three days of the march. On April 18, Peary, Baldwin, Entenik and Clarke, with twenty-four dogs and no sledges, arrived at Anniversary Lodge, having advanced in thirty-one days 134 miles, and there cached their remaining supplies and equipment, leaving Asipik, Lee and Davidson in charge. Dr. Vincent having been previously sent back, incapacitated by illness or injury from further service. Bad weather and a succession of storms culminated on March 19, while twenty-three members of the expedition were at a camp forty miles from Anniversary Lodge at an elevation of 5,500 feet. In the equinoctial storm, which continued for four days, the temperature averaged from 45 to 55 below zero and reaching a minimum of 60 degrees, and the wind for sixty-four hours blowing forty-eight miles per hour, the combination of temperature and the velocity of the wind, it is believed will break the record and far exceed that sustained by any other Arctic exploring party. All of the explorers escaped serious injury except Davidson, whose left foot was frozen, but as soon as fully recovered. Many of the dogs were frozen solid, and others had to be chopped out of the ice. Messrs. Peary, Baldwin and Clarke pushed out, and in fourteen days were eighty-five miles further. The maximum days' march was eighteen miles, when the plague having carried off many dogs, and Entenik being unfit for travel, and the party so reduced by the hardships they had undergone that the plans for the summer could not possibly be carried out, and only one fourth the distance to Independence Bay had been accomplished when it had been expected that they would reach that point ten days earlier. It was therefore decided to turn. The dogs continued to die on the homeward march, compelling the abandonment of the sledge during May. On the trip they surveyed and mapped a hitherto unknown coast-line to Melville Bay for 150 miles. Messrs. Peary and Lee are the first white men to reach Kane's headquarters for open water. Kent and Mrs. Peary made a sledge journey to Olfke Bay. Miss Ahnigto Peary, who was one year old a few days ago, with an Eskimo nurse, the first of her tribe to come south of the Arctic circle, returned with the party. Lieutenant Peary accompanied the Falcon as far as Cape York, hoping to send home a meteorite, but the ice made this impossible. He left the ship Tuesday morning, August 28, off Petowick Glacier, thirty-five miles north of New York, in an open whale boat, with Henson and a crew of five natives, bound for Falcon Harbor, 150 miles distant. Lee had been in charge during his absence. When last seen the boat was standing on her course under full sail and with a fair wind. A tidal wave, on Oct. 31, 1893, destroyed the launch and dories and swept away more than half the oil supply of which a portion was subsequently recovered. The Burrows, carrier pigeons and launch (General Wister) proved of little service to the explorers. The party at the lodge is amply supplied and provisioned for a year and will be supported on inland ice next spring by the natives. The auxiliary expedition, despite the fact that the ice was heavier and more general than for many years, accomplished much important work—all that was in any manner practicable. Communication was not opened up until Aug. 1, and Falcon Harbor was not reached until the 20th. Carey Islands, Cape Faraday and Clarence Head were thoroughly searched, and the death of the Swedish explorers Björling and Kallestenius, settled. Relics were brought from Carey Island, and a skeleton supposed to be that of a sailor, was properly interred. Dr. Ohlin, the Swedish representative, with the auxiliary expedition returned direct from Umanak to Copenhagen. The ice also prevented the proposed explorations on Ellesmere land, but the auxiliary party gathered much scientific data, made a careful study of many important glaciers and obtained much new and valuable material in Arctic deep sea dredging.

A Pretty Southern Custom.

Southern lovers have a pretty custom that deserves poetical immortality. It is well known that when the petals of the great laurel magnolia are touched, however lightly, the result is a brown spot, which develops in a few hours. This fact is taken advantage of by a lover, who pulls a magnolia flower and on one of its pure white petals writes a motto or message with a hard, sharp-pointed pencil. Then he sends the flower, the young lady puts it in a vase of water, and in three or four hours the message written on the leaf becomes quite visible and remains so. The practice is a modification of the somewhat stupid flower language, and furnishes the means of paying many a pretty compliment.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

P. H. Cusack, who is making the trip from Wellwood, Canada, to New Orleans, a distance of 2,300 miles, in his cedar arrived at St. Louis a few days ago. Cusack left his home at Wellwood, on July 16, on a wagon of \$500 between gentlemen of that place, that he could not accomplish the feat before October 16. Cusack is to receive \$900 in case he succeeds. He expects to reach the Crescent City ahead of time.

RESEMBLES CHOLERA.

A Deadly Epidemic Raging at Icelandic River.

Reports at hand from Gimli that a disease resembling the cholera in its nature has broken out among the Icelanders on Icelandic river. The victim is seized with a fit of vomiting accompanied by violent pains in the stomach and had attacks of diarrhoea. Several have already died, and they are without any medical assistance.

Three deaths, Katrina Skram, Björn Jonson, and Pordis Björnsson, occurred in one house within two days after five hours sickness.

The provincial board of health have taken action regarding the matter, and instructed Dr. Mackie, of Portage la Prairie to proceed to the lake.

Two Old-Time Love Letters.

In an old book, dated 1820, there is the following curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words.

MADAME: Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of the declaration, I shall undertake preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such obligation is worthy of observation, and can obtain consideration, it will be an appreciation beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation yours.

"sans Disimulation."

The following is the still more curious answer:

SIR: I perused your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation, I supposed your admiration was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an old enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation, in each respective signification. Now, with out dispute, preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such obligation is worthy of observation, and can obtain consideration, it will be an appreciation beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation yours.

"May's Moderation."

Advantages of Electricity.

Electric lights, with their clear, clean and odorless illumination, electric bells and annunciators are by no means all the advantages of electricity had adapted electricity for the household. There are houses in which every bedroom, closet, storeroom, etc., is lighted by a lamp which lights itself automatically whenever the door is opened and which shuts itself off whenever the door is closed from the outside. Lights in a barn can be controlled from a house. There are electric lamps which at will can be operated either at full candle power or at much reduced power. Electric power is being used for elevators in residences. Other appliances of the power in residences are the operation of dumb-waiters, ventilating fans, ice cream freezers, etc. The adaptation of electricity to heating is making rapid progress, but at present it can be used more economically than coal oil when it is generated from water power. Thus far the heating of large spaces by electricity is an expensive luxury. Electric cooking is economical, and, of course, much preferred to any other method. All sorts of electric cooking utensils are now in vogue. These devices and arrangements are generally known, but thus far scarcely any residences have them all. In a few years, except as to electric heating apparatus, they will be generally introduced when buildings are constructed. They will make domestic labor lighter and more pleasant, and will do away with, even in isolated and rural quarters, much drudgery that now falls upon the housewife.

Locomotive Attacked by a Cow.

A striking example of the instinct of maternal devotion in the animal kingdom, and at the same time a curious incident, was witnessed by scores of people at Wisconsin station recently, says the Philadelphia Record. A sleek looking cow, with a happy-go-lucky calf at her side, wandered upon the railroad tracks just as a train pulled up at the depot. The cow got across the track ahead of the engine, but her offspring, with the recklessness of youth and curiosity of inexperience, lingered to dispute the path. The engineer crowded air on his brakes, but the calf disappeared beneath the cowcatcher. Everybody looked for vocal outcries; but as locomotive slowed up and stopped the calf calmly stood up under the boiler between the driving wheels. The cow heard the beat of alarm and caught sight of her calf. She unhesitatingly attacked the big iron horse and vainly endeavored to horn it off the track, bawling angrily the while. A newsboy, after a deal of maneuvering, managed to push the calf between the driving wheels, and cow and calf moved leisurely off as though nothing had happened.

Japan's Telephone System.

The use of the telephone is becoming more and more general in that great island country, Japan. At the end of 1893 there were 1576 subscribers to the exchange at Tokyo; 351 in Yokohama; 300 in Osaka, and 162 in Kobe. This gives a total of 2389 subscribers, as against only 1167 at the end of 1892. The number, therefore, more than doubled itself during the year.—Electrical Review.

I hear it whispered that Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan are about to declare another \$250,000 dividend. It will be remembered that, according to the terms of the late Governor Morgan's will, that sum of money was to be paid to the present E. D. Morgan upon the birth to him of every child. Mr. Morgan has already declared two dividends, and this third one is expected almost any day now!—New York Recorder.

ABSCONDER NEALE ARRESTED.

The Fort Macleod Customs Collector Caught in London.

A despatch from London, Eng., states that Canadian Customs Officer Neale, charged with absconding from Fort Macleod, Alberta, with \$6,000 customs receipts, was arrested there a few days back. Considerable money was found on his person and in his lodgings. He was remanded.

Mrs. Anderson, of 315 Washington avenue, Minneapolis, states that Mrs. Haley and family of six children, accompanied by Mr. Collins and Mr. Ruby, all of whom started from Minneapolis for Canada some weeks ago, were lost in the

HOSTILITIES CONTINUE.

SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE WAR NOT PROBABLE.

China Cannot Give Up Korea and the Japs Cannot Go Backward.—Attack is the Best Policy.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Berlin stating that in an interview a member of the Chinese legation in Berlin declared that China cannot, dare not and will not give up Korea, though it was superior to their powers of defense. "Immediately war is declared," said Lord Beresford, "we ought to attack and never stop attacking."

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

Condensed and Interesting Reading for Our Subscribers.

War has been declared on Chicago gamblers.

Colorado sheep ranches are being raided by outlaws.

A Boston swindler has been arrested in Minneapolis.

Tronhøi is expected with the engineers on the Missouri Pacific road.

Shipments of California fruits to England have not been profitable.

By the destruction of a factory in Washington six people were burned to death.

"Old Huteh," the once wealthy grain speculator, has opened a cigar store in Chicago.

Levi P. Morton has been nominated as Republican candidate for governor of New York.

The White Star line has reduced its steamer rate from New York to Liverpool to \$10.

A New York (Conn.) father sold his daughter in marriage to secure his release from prison.

J. W. Stebbins, of Maryland, has been elected grand sire of the Sovereign grand lodge of Oddfellows.

Chicago soldiers struck because payment for their work during the great R. R. strike was not made.

King William, the largest horse in the world, being 27½ hands high and weighing 3,027 pounds, died recently in Indiana.

The Chicago board of education has adopted the vertical system of penmanship and has decided to put bath tubs in school house basements.

The residence of Marshall Cory, a prominent farmer of Kentucky, was struck by lightning. Col. Cory, his wife and a daughter were killed. Several others in the house were injured.

Hon. Geo. Jones, the noted silver and greenback leader, was elected at Albany.

Many said the successful party of the future will be the one whose platform and candidates are the most friendly to silver.

A FEWAL SPEAKER.

Miss Bates at the Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul.

Miss Emma F. Bates, Republican candidate for superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota, spoke on behalf of women at the state fair grounds, St. Paul, to a large and interested audience. She discussed citizenship, showing equal interest in all that pertains to good government, equal responsibility, but not equal opportunity. Politics, the meaning of the word in its true sense, was defined, but it had been dragged in the sum of intrigue and treachery, of self-greed and partisan strife, pointed as being used for a synonym of ignorance, liquor money bought legislation and general debasement of the true attributes of good citizenship. But she hoped for better things in the politics of the future, for in its right sense it is a grand and noble word, and so she followed the subject to the end, making eloquent appeals to men for the recognition of women; stirring appeals to women to come up and bring their brothers with them to a standard of higher civilization in which the world politics shall have its true meaning.

Strength of the British Army.

By order of the commander-in-chief, the general annual return of the British army for 1893 has been prepared for the information of the secretary of state for war. The average effective strength of the regular army per month in the year was 217,279 all arms included. This was made up of 7,669 officers, 50,000 non-commissioned officers, 3,412 sergeants, 3,418 trumpeters, buglers and drummers and 191,893 rank and file. The distribution of this number was as follows: Cavalry, 19,704; Royal Artillery, 26,594; Royal Engineers, 6,423; infantry, service, supply and duty corps, 153,457. The average effective strength during the year was, strange to say, 980 in excess of the prescribed establishment. The strength of the first-class army reserve on the first day of the present year was 90,349, and of the second class 181. The average monthly enrolled strength of the militia exclusive of officers and permanent staff, in 1893 was 114,182.

An Anarchist Settlement.

A correspondent at Palermo, in Sicily, gives the following description of the small island of Ustica, whither the Italian Government is now sending the more dangerous of the many anarchists recently arrested in Italy: "Ustica, a rocky islet, about four hours sail from this port has a population at present of about 570 anarchists and a few officials. By far the greater number of the anarchists are simply idle the time away, absolutely declining to work, and are quite content to live on the 70 centimes a day allowed them by the government. The industrious portion of the prisoners numbers about 140, of whom about 70 are engaged in agricultural labor and the remainder occupy themselves as tailors, shoemakers, etc."

WENT OVER THE FALLS.

J. Shippey and A. McDonald Drowned at Rat Portage.

A double drowning accident occurred a few days ago at Rat Portage. The victims were J. S. Shippey and A. McDonald, prospectors. David Creighton and McDonald were placed in charge of two small sail boats under seizure in Rainier's Bay at the instance of Campbell & Co., grocers, and Shippey, a clerk, went over from Rat Portage with food for the party who were supposed to be on the boat at all night. About 2 o'clock they took a notion to take the boat to Rat Portage and attempted to sail. A strong wind was blowing and carried the boat over the boom, becoming lodged on a small island a few feet above the government dam. From here they attempted to again start out by sailing. Shippey and McDonald fixed the sail and Creighton jumped into three feet of water to hold the boat to the island, but the rope was short. Before it could be stopped the boat swung into the current, and Shippey, McDonald and another man, named Kelly, jumped. Creighton tried to assist Shippey, but got into the current himself, and made the island, and he tried to reach the mainland, but his strength failing, Shippey, who had his hand on Creighton's shoulder, let go, going over the falls and was drowned. Creighton grasped a boulder and was saved. McDonald, after striking the water, was carried straight over the falls.

The bureau of mines at Toronto has received word that two men were killed and a third badly injured in an accident at the Canadian Copper Company's mines at Sudbury a few days ago.

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

The pleasures of the palate deal with us like the Egyptian thieves, not strange those whom they embrace.—Seneca.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

Men of genius are often dull and inert scientists; the amazing nature when it descends to earth, is only a stone.—Longfellow.

Dyspepsia causes Dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Sinking of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Eating, Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia if faithfully used according to directions.

There never was a great institution or a great man that did not, sooner or later, receive the reverence of mankind.—Theodore Parker.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over forty years.

Be assured that if pain could have prevented my application to literary labor not a page of "Ivanhoe" would have been written.—Scott.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over forty years.

Many said the successful party of the future will be the one whose platform and candidates are the most friendly to silver.

The flowering of civilization was the finished man—the man of sense, of grace, of accomplishment, of social power—the gentleman.—Emerson.

Dear Sirs,—I have used Yellow Oil for two or three years, and think it has been equal for cramp. Mrs. J. S. O'Brien, Huntsville, Ont.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: "I had been in bed distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world." A trial bottle will convince you. Warranted by all druggists.

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Ask Your Grocer For It

BLACKWOODS TABLE SAUCE

FOR—Roast Meat, Steaks, Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Curries, Gravies, Game & Soup.

BLACKWOOD BRO'S.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Matches with a Reputation.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

18,000,000 Made and Consumed Daily.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, TIGER, PARLOR.

BUTTER.

PARTIES having good butter for sale will find in us a ready market for disposing of same. Very best price always paid either in cash or goods.

A. GIBSON,

452, 454 & 456 Alexander Ave., Wpg.

SPOTS AND BLEMISHES, CAUSED BY BAD BLOOD, CURED BY B.B.B.

DEAR SIRS,—I am thankful to B.B.B. because I am to-day strong and well through its wonderful blood cleansing powers. I was troubled with scrofulous spots and blemishes all over my body and was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took one bottle, with great benefit, and can positively say that before I had taken half of the second bottle I was PERFECTLY CURED.

I am so pleased to be strong and healthy again by the use of B.B.B. and I can strongly recommend it to everybody.

LORENZO PILSTON, Sydney Mines, C.B.

THE late REV. NORMAN MACLEOD said:

"It is not a wise thing to defer life assurance till a man's hair is coming grey, for in an assurance office a man has to pay for his grey hair."

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE Co. offers many most attractive plans for young men.

LETTER FROM RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO'S (BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS) HEAD BAKER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10th, 1894.

Messrs. David J. Nyson & Co. Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:

I had the pleasure of using your famous White Star Baking Powder while baking these delicious dough-nuts of mine in the Exhibition grounds this year, and state that it gave universal satisfaction, as a large number of ladies enquired how they were made. I attribute the success of them to your powder and would heartily recommend it to those who want to make a success of their baking.

Yours truly,

John Morrison.

People in this 19th century are bound to have the best that can be had for the money. That is why

Everybody wears

GRANBY RUBBERS

D'FOWLER'S
EXT. OF
WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
*** COLIC ***
CHOLERA
CHOLERA-MORBUS
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
OF
CHILDREN or ADULTS
Price 35cts
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CHINA MAGIC

SMOKELESS AND ODORLESS

STOVE POLISH

It neither smokes or smells when applied to hot pipes.

PRICE 25 C

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

THINKS ENGLAND'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR.

Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Admits the "Irish Conquest" and Favors Limitation of Suffrage—What He Says of American Government Abuses.

Mr. Abram Stevens Hewitt sailed recently for an absence of six weeks in Europe. As mayor of the city of New York, representative of her interests in the national Congress, merchant, financier, manufacturer, litterateur and public benefactor, he is among the first citizens of the United States, and therefore his opinions are valuable. In an interview he said many interesting things. After discussing the capital and labor question at length, he said:

"The system of government under which we are now living in the United States was designed for conditions quite different from those now existing. It failed those conditions admirably, but its institutions have been outgrown; they are now apparent."

"In the United States it is not expedient to take a position of hostility to universal suffrage. A public man who does so is sent to Coventry; he cannot, therefore, be elected to office."

"But I am inclined to think universal suffrage the best system for us. Let every man have a vote for something—but not for everything. Universal suffrage would not do for a bank; there would be no one to manage it. There are whole communities and beneficial ways of qualification for the right of suffrage. Property qualification for certain functions is one way. But there are others—the special determination of what should be voted for by one set of citizens and what by another might solve the problem."

"Judges, for example, as it seems to me, should not be voted for at all. They ought to be selected by the highest appointing power in the State. Under a system of universal suffrage the electors cannot possibly be qualified to pass upon the proper qualifications of a candidate for a judgeship. It is a scandalous and inevitable evil. It seems under our system of electing judges by the ballot that the candidates for the judicial office are not forced, like other candidates, to pay as much for the privilege of being elected as they receive for their nomination."

"All the candidates for judgeships in New York are required to pay such a sum. The judges of the higher courts are expected to contribute largely to campaign funds. I believe there is one exception in my knowledge—Judge Lawrence, when nominated the second time, declined to pay any assessment. I myself have subscribed to a fund to be used to pay an assessment for a personal friend of mine, a man of the highest qualifications, who made a judge of incorruptible and lofty dignity and worth. He was a poor man, and the assessment had to be paid. I was not subscribed for him. A system which permits such abuses is wrong, of course."

"I do not sympathize with personal attacks on such men as Croker and Gilroy. They realize that New York ought to have better government; they are willing that we should have it. They propose, however, that Tammany Hall shall have all the profit it can make by the operation, all the spoils and emoluments."

"Our system of government is, for this reason, the most expensive in the world."

"It need not be thought that a monarchy, or an aristocracy, involved more cost than a republican form of government. That has proved to be true, thanks to our foreign rulers. These gentlemen from over the seas who fill our municipal offices have changed all that. Where the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland draws \$2,000,000 a year from the public purse, under our American system of government it costs, perhaps, \$2,000,000 a year to elect our 'American Sovereigns.' Doubtless we can afford to pay heavily for self-government and be proud of it."

"It has been said that the individual system of government encourages independence, self-reliance and civic virtue. That is true. But it has also led to the degradation of the suffrage."

"I consider the British system of government in some respects the best now in existence, yet it can be improved by the abolition of special privileges. And the least costly. The members of Parliament, who are the lawmakers, have absolutely nothing to do with the control of patronage. They are not paid, and they cannot influence public servants who are paid. Public offices are filled not by influence, not by money power, but by competitive examination. That may possibly not be the very best way of filling the offices, but it is a very good one. In the main the best men are chosen, though now and then a good official may be lost. Army purchase has been abolished, and the aristocracy or wealthy class can get into office, as a rule, only in the diplomatic service."

"Municipal government in Great Britain has developed many difficulties of late, but the County Councils seem in a fair way to remedy these difficulties. The remedy is at the expense of individual rights, but those must yield to the general good. That is the tendency of the day, and it is working precisely that line socialism may work itself out."

A Mistaken Idea.

Women have the mistaken idea that men are opposed to their advancement. Now, really, they are not. In fact, I do not believe they think very much about it. They just go on calmly, and we make all the fuss about it. Women may come out and expand in the sunlight of her public progress, but I believe the masses just a little of the perfume of her womanhood, just as flowers grow more gorgeous in the sun but lack the delicate perfume of those that bloom more in the shade. The shade for woman is in the path of quiet, intellectual progress."

THE ECLIPSE AT SEA.

A Great Arch of Scintillant Light, and a Fountain of Fire.

The partial eclipse of the moon which happened the 15th September, 1894, was observed by the passengers and officers of the Red Star line Westernland, far out at sea, and they had a good view of the phenomenon, which was accompanied by an electrical display of rare beauty. Seamen, as a rule, are not susceptible to the poetry of sea, but one of the officers of the Westernland was so impressed by the glory of the scene that he delivered himself as follows:

"When I came on watch at midnight I stood in the doorway of my cabin for some minutes, so impressed with the beauty of the night. A silvery path through which the ship was sweeping attracted my attention; but the wonder of the moon, the stars and the deep blue sky passes all description."

"I went up on the bridge and cast an eye toward the lovers' and sailors' friend, shining down upon us. The stars twinkled as one sometimes sees them ashore on a clear winter's night. And look where you would—north, south, all around the horizon—not the faintest sign of a cloud could be seen to mar the clear expanse of the heavens."

"Bringing my glass to bear upon the moon, I discovered an unusually dark spot near the northern pole, which was probably the beginning of the eclipse. At the same instant an unusually bright flash in the sky coming from the north attracted my attention. Looking in that direction, I saw the heavenly electric batteries were opening their full display. Rays, columns and clouds of light were bursting up from the horizon from east to west, shooting southward across the zenith."

"The lights would shoot into every conceivable shape and form, trying to outshine even the brilliant stars that gazed calmly down on the battle of light against darkness, while back of all the indigo blue of the sky was in itself the least remarkable feature. Against the background we could see mysterious, unearthly rays of electric light crossing and flashing in all directions, lasting but a second."

"Two exceptionally remarkable apparitions during the display impressed themselves upon my memory. One was a grand arch of light, horseshoe shaped, raising itself about twenty-five degrees above the horizon in the north. Its hollow was sharply defined against the heavens, while the line of the outer edge of the arch was almost constantly broken by rays, flashes and star-like forms that shot up continually towards the zenith. At the same time in the hollow of the arch, up from the horizon rose a column of flame that burst into a perfect fountain of fire, playing away merrily for fully five minutes without a pause. Then in a flash it was gone."

"The second of these spectacles was quite as remarkable, if not as beautiful. It was what I can only describe as a gigantic burst of flame that shot across the heavens from west to east, towards the west, towards the north, towards the south, taking the perfect form of a monstrous feather with a sharply defined edge on the north, while that which formed the barbs spread downward to the south in soft, fleecy clouds, the western edge of the feather just touching the edge of the moon. The barbs moved longitudinally, continually revolving as they swept along, accompanied by incessant changes of color, from the purest white to light blue, orange and yellow. This lasted for ten minutes and then disappeared, when the familiar, well known electrical display, the 'aurora borealis,' began, accompanied by unusual white, fleecy clouds. These clouds remained stationary for four or five seconds, the stars shining through meanwhile, and then disappeared."

"When the eclipse began the moon stood west-southwest from us at about forty degrees from the horizon. Of course, we had a perfect view of it, about one-fifth of its surface—the northern portion—being darkened. From beginning to end the eclipse lasted just two hours, and a curious feature of the electrical display was that it moved in perfect accord with the eclipse, growing stronger as the face of the moon was darkened and gradually passing away as the shadow disappeared from the silvery disk."

Pride of Auld Scotia.

It is said that the Duke of Argyll, when his son, the Marquis of Lorne, was sent for by the Queen to betroth himself to the Princess Louise, said to the Minister's wife, Mrs. Donald Fraser: "This is one of those sacrifices which makes one feel the burden of rank." A feeling which was shared by his retainers, one of whom, after hiding a huge drink of whisky to the young couple's health, remarked: "This'll be a proud day for Auld Scotia."

The "Grapple" Plant.

The "grapple" plant, a botanical oddity which grows only along the edge of the Kalahari desert, has the general resemblance of an immense starfish. Each ray or arm of this vegetable curiosity is provided with natural "grab-hooks," and if a sheep get too near it is likely to be caught by the wood and held till it dies.

Bread and Despair.

The conclusion is that what bread is unfit for despoiling, sometimes jumped at because of its effects, is not bread at all, but a substance which is capable of producing intestinal acids, that cause the trouble. To avoid this, Bouchard recommends that only the crust or toasted strands of the bread be used by dyspeptics, particularly those whose stomachs are at fault. The reason for this is explained by the fact that baking temporarily, though not permanently, arrests the fermentation of dough. When it is again needed by the warmth of the stomach, the fermentation is renewed. In cases where the bread is toasted, however, the fermentation is stopped permanently.

SPORTIVE STREET ARAB

HOW THE GAY GUTTER FREQUENTERS AMUSE THEMSELVES

Mysteries of Leap-Frog, Pitch-Penny, Throw the Stick—Fine Points of Cat, Red Rover, and Cherry-Fits, According to Kerl-Stone Rules.

When Thebes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" bids the Athenian youth "awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth," one might almost fancy that the pregnant mind of Shakespeare, brooding on things to come, was fore-shadowing the gamesome city new-born. For the street urchins who sell so many thousand copies of the dailies, and to make the byways of all our highways resound with their shrill advertising cries, find time between editions to play a variety of games that are exceedingly interesting to the observer. Many a tired business man stops to mope the dew from his brow and watch these gamins at their games, and looks as if he would like to forget the intricacies of business and the chase after the dear, delusive dollar in the mysteries of craps or the mazes of Red Rover.

Craps has been described too often to need revelation here, and any way is considered sacred. It were, to our grown-up colored citizens rather than to the embryo initiations of the pavement. But a description of some of the other most popular games played will be found of interest.

For instance, cat. This is generally played by two, but may be played by more taking sides. The cat is a piece of wood about the length of one's hand, sharpened at both ends so that these ends project about an inch above the ground. The four sides are marked, respectively, 1, 2, 3 and X. A small circle with a diameter about the length of the cat is drawn with chalk, or anything handy as a substitute, and fifteen or twenty feet away the pitcher takes his stand and endeavors to throw the cat into the circle.

If it lands inside, the striker, who is armed with a short stick, is declared out, or if it comes up with X on top, whether it goes into the circle or not, he is equally out.

Should it land on the edge of the circle or project over the edge, with the three on top, the striker has two chances to hit it, with two, only one chance. If with one on top he has no chance, but it is out also. Suppose him to have two chances. He then strikes the cat on one of the sharpened ends, making it bound into the air, and while it is in the air strikes it again, knocking it as far as he can. He then goes to that spot and repeats the operation, after which he sings out, "I'll give you six" (eight or ten, or as many as his fancy dictates), which means that the pitcher, standing at a circle, must try to reach the resting place of the cat in the number of jumps prescribed by the striker.

Should he succeed, he counts one. If he doesn't, the count goes to his opponent. The game may be anything agreed upon—twenty, fifty, or a hundred, and some of the players are exceedingly skillful, both in striking, jumping and calculating the possibilities of their opponent's jumping powers.

"Throw the stick" is another game, for which, however, a rather unfrequented square or alley is necessary, or else one in which the passersby are able to become "artful dodgers" at a moment's notice. A half a dozen or more urdins select a base of operations, generally a post, and lean a stick against it. Then one takes the stick and throws it as far as possible. The one who is "it" runs after it, while the others scamper away and hide. He brings it back, leans it against the post again and starts out to find the fugitives. If he sees one he calls his name and runs back to touch the post, seize the stick, throw it and run to cover in an opposite direction, but if, before he gets back there, some other boy has rushed out and thrown the stick again, he has to begin all over.

"Red Rover" is another sport, which, like many of the pastimes of children, has a rhythmic and rhyming accompaniment. Two boundaries are chosen on a street, and in the middle of the street stands the boy who has been selected as chaser. He knows the names of all these boys, of course, and selecting one sings out: "Red Rover, Red Rover, let Charlie come over." Whereupon Charlie jumps from the sidewalk and makes for one of the boundaries. If he catches Charlie, Charlie then becomes an additional chaser to help him "tag" the others. He now sings out: "Red Rover, Red Rover, let Jimmie come over," and if Jimmie reaches the boundary without being caught, Jimmie returns to the group on the sidewalk. This is kept up till all are caught.

The old games of "Leap-Frog," "Cherry-pits" and "Pitch Penny" are too old and flar to need description.

What Does "Hard Wood" Mean?

A recent issue of the "Timberman" contains the following legal decision in regard to what constitutes "hard wood." A certain man had a contract with a railroad company to deliver "hard" cord wood, and he delivered poplar in partial fulfillment of the contract. The railroad company objected, but the contractor won his case in court in consequence of the judge's decision that botanically any tree that had a leaf as distinguished from a needle was a hard wood, regardless of what the actual texture of its fiber might be. This is strictly in accord with other decisions based upon the technical and commercial nomenclature of the wood. There may be no particular reason for saying that poplar is a hard wood, but such it is commercially as decided by the courts. If this new decision based upon botanical connotation is sustained, it will merely add strength to the old position.

WOMAN'S HEAVY LOAD.

SOL JONES SAYS EMPHATICALLY THAT SHE IS WRONGED.

He Philosophizes on the Grievous Burdens of the Fair Sex, and Wants to Know Why Men Always Escape While Their Weaker Victims Suffer.

Elias Town's daughter Mag came back last week. She married and went away from here five years ago coming Christmas, and here she is just in good time for another, with nothing as I can see to be glad for.

"Lias was comfortable, and took good care of his family. Mag had as good a home as any girl in the county. Plenty of young men here would have bin glad to git her, but she wouldn't have none of them. And when a fellow come along from another county she ups and takes a shine to him. She'd tell him she didn't care to know him, and she didn't want to know him, but she'd need to be with him."

Of course she married him and then she went out to the plains, and Lias sent them up in farm. But Mag's man didn't like the work on a farm, and he wrote back his belt wasn't strong enough to plough, so they sold the things and went into a store in the town. Then the next letter told Lias how Mag's husband's partner had cheated him out of everything and run away with the money, and there she was.

Lias sent them money, and she spent it, and then she got more, and spent that, and she took in washin' and cooked for a family, that she wouldn't spoke to here to home, and raised three children, and got tired of der man, and here she is.

She couldn't say hard enuff things about him when she first come home, but Lias tells me this mornin' that she will have to have her man sent for.

I have saw a good many curish things in my day, but the way a man can fool a woman is the curishest.

He finds her purty, and he brings her back after a while lookin' so old and so worn that nobody wants her. He finds her happy, and he fetches her back with nothin' to be happy for. He finds her belly, and he brings her back with some unendin' complaint for the doctor to practise on.

And he's been gettin' better all the time. He's got fair while she's gittin' pore. He's made friends while folks has wondered how a man can live with her. He's been in the wash tub and in the shade of the house, and tried to make a dinner out of cold corn bread.

But after all, that's the least harm he can do her. A woman that gits off that well is lucky.

I see in the papers an article about a young woman that killed herself in a hotel up there in the city because she didn't have no money and not a friend to pay for her board and lookin'. I reckon some of the smart young fellows there in the city has some sharp things to say about her, and somethin' funny to tell at. But I'm old enuff to see more than simply a bad woman that killed herself.

Mebby she didn't have no raisin', and she took up with some one that wasn't man enuff to tete her right. Mebby she hadn't no home, and didn't know how to work. Mebby she was wild, and wanted to see the world.

But suppose you was the man that met her along there at the beginnin'. Some man did meet her then. Suppose it was you. Suppose you looked at her, and you seen that she was purty, and you tole her, and you just set down by her an' said: "I will tell you my fortune. I see a young woman about your size, and she's goin' to a theatre with a young man, and after that she's goin' to supper with him, and after that he's goin' to put her into a big den in the cellar, where there's mud on the floor, and lizzards and crawlin' snakes, and toles and them things. And there on the floor I see a lion creepin' up tords her, with his jaws all over blood, and his eyes all red, and he's goin' to eat her up, and she can't git away without she climbs over the wall, and if she does she gits into a fire that burns all the time, and it scorches her feet, and blisters her hands, and it burns her face, and she snuffs her own hair there where it is in the flame, and she tries to put out the coles that are stuck on her shoulders, and her arms, and all over her, and she screams and screams, but this ain't nothin' that can help her, less she goes back to the lion and the toles."

And then suppose you set to her. "That's your fortune, my girl." Mebby it would scare her. Mebby she wouldn't want to go ahead when a man what knows toled her what was ahead for her. Mebby she'd ask him if this was a way to escape from the lions on one side of the fence and the fire on the other. And then suppose he toled her this was if she staved a good girl.

But the man that met her, he didn't tell her nothin' of all that. He toled her fortune this way. He toled her—"I see a young woman, a purty young woman, and she's goin' to have a good time at the theatre, and she's goin' to git a supper that'll taste better than anythin' she ever eat before in her life, and then she's goin' to travel through orchards where peaches hang on the limbs of trees all the time, and apples drop into her hands whenever she's hungry, and where there's sunshine from mornin' till night, and shadders whenever she's tired of the sun, and fine close all the time, and music and flowers and birds, and all them sorts of things. And she'll be the happiest woman in the country if she just goes in the way what she's started."

Something like that's what he toled her. He knowed it wasn't so. He knowed the muddy cellar and the hor-

ror would ketch her just as sure as he'd escape. And that did. And he has escaped. She's del. And no man knows where he is. But I'll bet all the corn in the lower fields he's havin' a good time.

She's del, and she aint a relative in the world that likes to blame her, and he's smokin' good segars, and drinkin' all the whisky his selfish hile can hold. She's del after livin' for years in the cellars where the toles and fire and the lions has been at her more'n half the time, and she haint had no chanct to get away from them. She aint had no weepin' to fite them with. She aint had no salve for the places where she stung her, and burned her, and bit her.

She's bin proud, and has held her head up while hart was heavy as deth. She's wore good close, and tride to look like a lady, and mebby she's past the man that toled her fortune thar at the beginnin', and he's bin too happy to see her; she's bin hungry, and he's bin too contented with a good dinner to look at the rings under her eyes; she's bin insulted, and he's bin too merry over gittin' some man's money to care a cent whether she's livin' or dead; she's bin tired, and he's bin too fat with good livin' that he never thinks how easy is the path that leads to a bed, nor how hard is the rode with no rest at the end of it.

She's got nothin' out of life, and if he'd toled her the truth thar at the beginnin' she'd have knowed she wouldn't. She's bin lookin' for the gardens and the orchards he promised her, and the nearest she comes to findin' them is to-day when she lays thar stiff, with the smell of poison about her, and the dark of the devil's night in her eyes.

Married or single, woman gits the worst of it. But God pity the girl that hopes that right will come from wrong.

SOL JONES.

Swimming in the Dead Sea.

From Jerusalem we had a thoroughly delightful trip of three days to Jericho, the Dead sea and the Jordan. In the saddle most of the time and under a blazing Syrian sun the fatigue was certainly great, but the interest was far greater. It was good to be out among the mountains, steep and naked as they were, and to make the descent of nearly 4,000 feet to the wilderness in which John the Baptist had preached and in which the Essene communities had wrought out so many of the peaceful tenets of the gospels.

As for the Dead sea it will, in contradiction of the name, forever preserve a green and living memory in my mind. No fish can survive in it, we all know, but for a place for a swim, or, above all, for a float, commend me to it beyond all the Winnepesaukee in the world. How it bears you up in its arms! How it annihilates the tiresome ponderosity and dignity of the laws of gravitation! How it introduces you into the inner consciousness of divinity and dissolves down and all other airy fairy creatures! The more you weigh the less you weigh. There is the real hydrostatic paradox. An elephant in the Dead sea would feel himself a gazelle. Then what a mirror steady surface was that morning, and how beautiful its reflections of the mountains of Palestine on one hand and of Moab on the other.—Christian Register.

Value of Knowledge.

If any instance of the value of knowledge in the dairy were needed, no more striking proof could be given than that furnished by the experience of Horst's Dairyman in the vicinity of its location. In 1885 the township of Koshkonong, where it had an established circulation, produced 154,081 pounds of butter, which we are told sold for an average of 21.08 cents. In the township of Watertown, where it had no subscribers at the time in question, there were produced only 83,445 pounds, which sold for the average price of 12.08 cents per pound, or 9 cents per pound less than the price obtained in Koshkonong township. This amounted to \$7,799.10 or \$8.71 for each man, woman and child in the township. The farmers of one township posted themselves and the others did not. These two townships were only sixteen miles apart and had the same characteristics and the same markets.

The Jap's Illustration.

A bright young native of Japan, who is in business in this city, came into the Express office the other evening to learn the latest news about the war between his country and China. He speaks English with but a slight accent, and his only difficulty in expressing himself seems to be rather in a limited vocabulary than in inability to pronounce the words. He has the utmost confidence in Japan's ultimate victory, and when it was remarked to him that China had a great advantage in point of numbers, he said:

"It's just like this. You have one hundred cents—that's one dollar. I have one dollar bill. That's only one My one is as good as your hundred."

This Japanese has evidently a full appreciation of the advantages of civilization. His simile was a good one, and pretty nearly describes the situation.—Albany Express.

Noted Jersey Breeder Dead.

The death is announced of Edward P. Parsons, a well-known dairyman, of Southampton, England. Perhaps no man's name is more familiar to Jersey cattle breeders than that of Mr. Parsons. His father began importing Channel Island cattle to England in 1811, and the son took up the business while yet a youth. He resided for twenty-eight years on the island of Jersey, but his later years were spent in Southampton. He made many passages with Jersey cattle to this country. His career is an important chapter in the history of Jersey cattle.

The experiments of flax growing for seed and fiber in South Australia has proved eminently satisfactory, far exceeding expectations. It is expected that a much larger area will be devoted to this culture, and possibly other fiber plants.

The Guest Chamber.

I have just been reading an article in one of my papers on the above subject, as to how the guest chamber should be provided for.

The writer of the article says: "Hair brushes, combs, a pincushion well supplied with pins, a shoe buttoner, a pair of scissors, a clothes brush with a small work box containing needles, thread, tape and buttons are all conveniences that will make a guest feel at home even in emergencies. On the table should be placed a writing desk furnished with ink, pens, paper and envelopes of different sizes, sealing wax and postage stamps, thus making it convenient and pleasant for guests to write in the seclusion of their own rooms without calling on the family to supply the needed articles for writing."

"I did not write at once," said a lady to her husband, when visiting a friend, "as there was no writing material in my own room, indeed none to be seen in the house, so I waited till I found an opportunity to purchase some." So the husband and children were allowed to spend many anxious moments for the delay.

Now I have to say that the guest who would be so careless as to leave her home on a visit, expecting them to furnish her with every article of need, deserves to have her family kept in suspense. She should have left her home with paper and envelopes directed and stamped and a lead pencil with which to write the letter. She should also have in her trunk some thread, a paper of pins, a needle, a pair of scissors, and a shoe-buttoner. I call it imposing on the hostess to expect to have all these little things provided for her, besides being merry and gay, and keeping the house in order, and serve up dainty and tempting things for the table.

A guest should have some thought for the comfort of her hostess as well as vice versa. I have known a guest to lie in bed and keep the family waiting when she knew at what hour the family breakfasted, and also keep the lower rooms strewn with her innumerable small belongings and fancy work.

Said a husband to his wife who was going away for a visit, "Here are five dollars; in case you should have an accident or get sick you will not be on the charity of strangers or friends." Now that is what I call the right kind of independence.—Anna, in Ohio Farmer.

No Excuse for Ignorance.

N. B. Franklin, the experienced dairyman, hits the nail on the head on a recent communication to the Jersey Bulletin. "With all the aids so easily at command for weighing and testing milk, there is absolute no excuse for any Jersey breeder not knowing precisely the capacity of each cow in his herd. And knowing their several capacities, the man who hesitates about which to keep and which to discard has no business breeding Jerseys. He is out of his place, he ever so good or great elsewhere. A cow that has been a good cow, but is by some accident injured as a mother, may be kept as a breeder on account of her good pedigree, but a poor performer, one that never has paid for her feed at the pail, is not a cow to breed from, her pedigree ever so fine. That is, if you wish to improve your herd."

House Moving by Trolley.

This looks like an entirely new application of electricity, at least it has not previously been called to notice. Over in West Hoboken last week a house, about thirty by fifty feet had to be moved across the tracks of the street railway. As the wires must be cut and the cars stopped it was desirable to complete the job in the shortest possible time. Nothing of this sort ever phases Superintendent Bonta. He had a trolley car ready at hand and the house was moved close to the track, the wires cut, ropes passed over the track and back to the trolley car which easily pulled the house across out of the way. The wires were reconnected and the car moving again in a very few minutes. The house owner remarked that the motor beat horses all to smash. In passing it may be said that a family was living in the house at the time.—Electrical Power.

A Matter of Compromise.

Gonebigh—You and your wife always seem to get on admirably together. How do you manage it?
Lovelled—We came to an understanding early in our married life and have kept things ever since on the basis we established then.
Gonebigh—Tell me about it.
Lovelled—Well, when we first went to housekeeping my wife wanted linen sheets and I wanted cotton ones, and—
Gonebigh—Well?
Lovelled—Well, we compromised by having linen sheets.

A Fruitful Cause of Loss.

The loss of stock from impure water is greater than is usually known. In many cases the animals do not die but lose condition and do not make but in a satisfactory manner. Where the drinking water has a green scum over it it is not fit for drinking purposes for any animal, and unless pure spring or creek water is plentiful supply it is good economy to put down wells and erect windmills. This may cost something to begin with, but will save money in the end.

Out for the Dairy Cow.

Hunter Nicholson, who is a high authority on dairy matters, says that oats cut and cured when the seed is in the milk stage makes as good a hay as can be fed to a milk cow. Oats grow so quickly that dairy farmers can afford to cut them when they are green.—Kansas Farmer.

Refused to Answer.

"What can you tell me of Lot's wife, Mamie?"
Mamie (promptly)—Nothing! Mamie says we should never speak of people behind their backs.

LOCAL NEWS.

Source Fall Fair today.

Thanksgiving day will fall upon November 22nd.

Rev. Mr. Upphart visited the City of the plains Sept. 27th.

Dr. Fleming left on Saturday morning via the N.P. for Chicago.

Rev. Mr. Joslyn, of Cypress River, preached for Rev. Mr. Mason last Sunday evening.

A union meeting of the various Christian Endeavor Societies was held last Monday evening.

Mr. H. M. Vining, of Daly & Coldwell's law office, has gone west for a week's shooting.

Mr. J. A. Christie has quit running the mill for the season. He estimates the season's cut at 2 1/2 million feet of lumber.

Miss Hornbrook left on Monday for Bonanza to take a position as a Milliner in one of the leading stores there.

The city council was unable to do business on Monday night. There were not enough members present to constitute a quorum.

E. J. Bishop, of Halpin's drug store, went down to Winnipeg on Monday to attend the examination for pharmacy students.

Charles Costly, who entered and burglarized Mr. Miles' house a few weeks ago, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Cumberland last Friday.

Next Friday evening Rev. Mr. Mason will deliver a lecture entitled "Twentieth Century," in the Congregational church under the auspices of the Women's Aid of that church.

Mac Whirrell, who was with the old couple Williams and wife, will not hang. His sentence being committed to imprisonment for life.

Children of the various Sunday schools are furnishing coats for children in the hospital. Next Sunday the S.S. scholars of the Congregational church contribute a special collection for that good work.

Rev. Mr. Currie, Presbyterian minister at Wawanesa, was brought to Brandon by Dr. White, on Monday's N. P. train. Mr. Currie is suffering with fever of a serious nature, and was taken to the hospital.

Detective Foster is back from Griswold but without finding any clue of the "sake" operators. Whoever they were they got \$200 in cash and four registered letters for their trouble. The sale is completely wrecked.

The Rev. Mr. Webster, of Minneapolis, and the Rev. Clement Williams, of Carleton Place, conducted services in St. Matthews, evening and morning respectively Sunday last, while the Rev. Mr. Harding took Mr. Williams' pulpit at Carleton Place. All were Thanksgiving services.

A pleasant little company met at the residence of Mr. A. Brown, Brandon, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26th, when the Rev. G. D. Hunter, united in the benediction of holy wedlock, Miss Mary E. Taylor and Carey A. Brown. The young couple will reside in Brandon.

Jim Whitehouse, of Sunnyside, N.W.T., while working near Griswold, on a threshing machine, had his arm caught in the cylinder, which mangled it so badly that Dr. A. H. Stewart, of Griswold, thought it necessary to amputate it. He was subsequently brought to the hospital here.

Dr. Rice, of New York, who was to have been present at the Teachers' Convention to-day and to-morrow, has written that he will not be able to attend. He is a distinguished educationalist, and his absence from the meeting will be regretted.

Mr. Charles Priestley, second-hand dealer, has removed his business from cor. of 5th street and Rosser Ave. to a better and larger building near the corner of 6th street and Rosser Ave. He has been in business but a short time, but has built up a good trade. He gives good bargains.

Miss Symes left on Tuesday for the Old Country. Her friends tendered her a very pleasant time last Thursday evening at the Presbyterian church, in token of their appreciation of her services as organist of the church. Music, singing and feasting was indulged in. The party dispersed at 11 p.m.

Waghorn's Guide for Oct. has reached us. As usual it is replete with general information. It contains details of changes in the times of Eastern and Pacific Railway lines, the C. P. R. and M. & N.W. Atlantic Steamship sailings, new post offices opened, mail and stage changes, and general business alterations.

Miss O. Scott, of the Gem Millinery store, left on Tuesday morning via C.P. R. to visit eastern Fall Millinery openings. She will also visit Chicago, New York, and other American cities, and it would be well for ladies desiring the newest designs and trimmings to hats etc. to wait for her return before purchasing elsewhere.

Irene Tom's Cabin was performed here on Saturday last, by Andrew McPhee's Co. At both Matinee and evening performance the house was well filled. In view of the fact that they were compelled by cold weather, to abandon their tent, their performance was not as brilliant as it otherwise would have been. The concert given at the close was well worth the extra time.

Last Thursday night Nation & Shewan's store was broken into and four pairs of pants and a few socks taken. The burglars had first tried to effect an entrance by cutting the lock out of the front door. This, however, they could not accomplish, and instead, smashed one of the side entrance windows. No clue has been found to lead to any arrests except that the burglars must have made their escape by 18th street, some of the stolen articles being found near that street.

Mr. P. E. Durst is around again after a slight attack of fever.

Miss Sinclair, of the Academy staff, has returned from her holidays.

Mr. Sheers, of Griswold, left for Chicago on the N.P. Tuesday morning.

Pupils will assemble at the Central school on Friday morning at 9.30 sharp.

The city band has been engaged to discourse sweet music, during the Laurier banquet, on Monday evening next.

Members of St. Matthews church choir were over to Rapid City last Friday night to give a concert in aid of the church there.

Mr. F. Charbonneau, of Montreal, is in town enquiring into the operation of the Manitoba School Act, for the Montreal paper La Presse.

Lord Aberdeen will visit Brandon.

A representative meeting of the citizens was held on Tuesday evening to make preparations for the reception of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen and party, who are to arrive in this city on Thursday night or Friday morning. They are to spend the day with us in being entertained and visiting public buildings etc. At the meeting on Tuesday night, the Mayor presided, he explained the object of the meeting, and laid before those present a draft programme of the suggested order of the reception to their Excellencies. A luncheon was to have been given between 1 and 2 o'clock, however, a letter from the Governor General which the Mayor read, has materially helped them in making suitable arrangements. His Excellency wishes to have the afternoon free to dispose of any official business which he may have, consequently the reception is to be crowded into about three hours.

The following committee was selected to complete necessary arrangements: The Mayor, Messrs. J. A. Christie, Kirchhoff, Rankin, Cameron, Macdonald, J. D. Smart, C. Adams' Coldwell, Hanbury, Fraser and Sifton.

Of the business houses along Rosser it is especially asked they will decorate their respective buildings.

The order of the reception will commence at 10 o'clock a.m. and in the following order: The Mayor will wait on their Excellencies at their private car, carriages will be in waiting and the vice-regal party will be driven via the City Hall to the Central school. Arrangements have been made to have all the school children assemble there for half an hour, an address from the scholars and teachers will be read. The party will then proceed to the hospital, thence by 1st street to the Asylum, and passing along the top of the hill and go west and turn down west of experimental farm, and visit both the farm and Industrial School, returning the party will go by way of 18th street along Rosser to sixth street, up 6th to Princess, to the City Hall. An address of welcome from the citizens and council will be read by the Mayor. Those who wish to be present and have to be in the hall early. The gallery is to be reserved for ladies. At the presentation of the address, will come the galaxy of citizens who wish presentation to the Governor General. It is hoped that these proceedings will be over by one o'clock so that the vice-regal party may have the remainder of the day to themselves.

School Board Meeting.

The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening. Those present were, Messrs. J. A. Christie, (chairman), Hanbury, Macdonald, McLeod, Peterson Maltby, and Lang.

From city treasurer, re use of opera hall.—Filed.

From R. Short, re fees.—Order of motions.

From Provincial Treasurer, enclosing check.—Filed.

From E. A. Blakley, re Misses Baker and N. S. Perkins.—Filed.

From the same, with statement of legislative grant for collegiate department.—Filed.

From Miss E. Botting, High Bluff, applying for position as teacher.—School management committee.

Tenders for plumbing at the east ward school were received from Messrs F. Boles L. Midgley and Johnson & Co.

From Miss A. Pusey, asking for key of west door of central school.—Order of motions.

From Messrs Brayfield & Smith, re dry closets.—Order of motions.

From Miss C. S. Moor, applying for position as teacher.—School management committee.

ACCOMPTS.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid:

W. Warner, stationery.....\$11.00

Pardon & Smart, coal.....10.00

A. Allen, plastering.....15.00

Dickinson & Murray, supplies.....3.20

Electric Light Co.....4.60

Fleming & Sons, chemicals for college.....3.50

Brown & Mitchell, supplies.....5.75

Jas. Robertson & Co, supplies.....11.40

W. A. Fleming, water.....5.00

Parkin, painting fences.....33.35

A. Penrose, glazing.....4.00

Brayfield & Smith earth closets.....6.35

The account of the Wells Hardware Co, for plumbing, amounting to \$1.20 was refused.

Mr. Mason, as chairman of the school management committee, submitted a report recommending that a return be made to the whole day system in the primary classes. On motion the report was adopted, exception being taken in the case of Miss Baker's Kindergarten room.

Mr. Mason was requested to draft an address of welcome to Lord and Lady Aberdeen, on behalf of the school.

NOTIONS.

Hanbury McLeod—That the chairman add Messrs. Maltby, Lang, Patterson and Wilson be a committee to draft address and make other arrangements for the reception of the Governor General.—Carried.

Lang—Patterson—That the tender of Messrs. Brayfield & Smith for dry earth closets be accepted and that the property committee be instructed to get two additional closets and have them properly placed in west ward school.—Carried.



ESTABLISHED IN 1881

Our stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in Men's Ladies, Girls, Boys, Youths and Childrens Boots and Shoes which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEIL
Opp. Queens Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

DOWLING'S...

New Store
New Goods
New Prices,

... IN THE SYNDICATE BLOCK.

The most complete Staple and Fancy

GROCERY

in the city....We sell for Cash and cut the prices as low as the lowest....Call and see for yourself.....

New customers are arriving daily, as they can get "anything that is kept in a Grocery Store at 40 c. per bushel prices.....

---TEAS---

We make a special run on Teas this week....Don't miss this chance to save money....

Keep your eye on this space for bargains.....

Dowling & Co.

Telephone 32, Syndicate Block.

ROBT. GOUCHER

& JOHNSON,

Brandon Laundry

AND

Dyeworks,

South end of 9th Street.

Goods called for and delivered promptly.

P. O. BOX 345.

All Work Guaranteed.

MUNRO & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES,

LIQUORS

& CIGARS.

Ninth Street.

Between Pacific and Rosser Avenues.

BRANDON, MAN.

SECRET

diseases, impotence, are safely cured. Treatment by letter after receipt of an amplified report accompanied with post stamps for answer, to address.

OFFICE SANITAS

57 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

PARIS.

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unguished method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, enclose postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

57, Boulevard de Strasbourg.

PARIS.

Built For Business, BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES.

They are Perfection. Why buy a Cook Stove of light weight and inferior quality when you may buy a better at Hard Times Prices. Baking and Cooking qualifications unequalled

CHEAPER.

If you must have the Lighter Cooking Stove we can supply you at prices far below the regular selling price. This Line must be closed out to make room for Stoves on the way. Don't fail to get a Bargain.

Yes, It's Getting Cold.

Don't be caught napping! Buy a Radiant Home Heater and be warm; it will lift the cold air from off the floor and cause a thorough radiation of heat, the most economical Stove made. You can get more heat with less fuel than any other made. See our other Lines of Stoves.

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO., Hardware Merchants.

Corner of Rosser and 7th St., BRANDON.

STOVES.

Having added to Our Business the following.

We are selling McClary's Famous Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

Largest Stock in the city and Lowest Prices.

We also do Tinsmithing and Plumbing.

BROWN & MITCHELL,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.

"What About Your Winter Overcoat?"

That is the QUESTION we naturally ask our customers now. We have just received the largest assortment of Fine Clothing ever brought into the city.

Having just returned from the Eastern Markets where We have spent the last three weeks in securing Bargains for the coming Fall and Winter Trade, we will be in a position to give Better Values than ever.

FOR

\$4.00 we can show you a "Startler," this is an All Wool Overcoat Tweed Lined, with Velvet Collar any size.

FOR

\$5.00 we have a Heavy Cheviot in Dark Grey, with Heavy Tweed Lining, Large Storm Collar and two sets of pockets. This is an Overcoat that will stand lots of wear.

FOR

\$12.00 we show you Our "Special" Frieze, this is a Coat specially got up for Our Own Trade, made of Heavy Frieze, All-Wool Tweed Lining, Large Storm Collar, two sets pockets, a Stylish and Comfortable Garment. You must see this Blizzard Resister.

THE BIG BOSTON,

Clothing and Furnishing House.

A Nice Lot of Boys' Blue Nap Pea Jackets Just opened out.

You will see in Our Show Window Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits price \$5.00, those cannot be equalled in any country.

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An Up To Date.

DRY-GOODS AND

CLOTHING HOUSE

Nation & Shewan.

Submit some of the reasons why they are selling Goods so cheap.

The chief one is because they buy for Cash and secure all discounts.

The second is because they sell for Cash, whereby they save making bad debts and loss of use of money caused by long standing accounts.

These two items give us 15 to 20 per cent advantage over credit houses.

Consider for a moment is it fair for you who pay Cash to sit beside a credit customer and pay the same price. We think not, you don't have to do that here, we treat all alike and positively make no exception to the rule.

To begin with we will sell you Dress Goods at 10c. that are worth 12 1/2c.

12 1/2c. " " " 15 to 18c.

15c. " " " 25c.

25c. " " " 30 and 35c.

35c. " " " 45c.

45c. " " " 60c.

50c. " " " 65 or 70c.

Flannels that are worth 6c. for 4 c., 8 c. for 6 c., 10 c. for 8 c.

Underwear worth 50c. for 37 1/2c., 65 c. for 50c., 75c. for 60c., \$1.25 for 90 c.

Mens' Suits worth \$7.00 for \$5.00, \$14.00 for \$10.00, \$20.00 for \$15.00.

Boys' Suits worth \$3.50 for \$2.50, \$4.00 for \$3.25, \$5.00 for \$4.00 and so on all these are about the differences between Cash and Credit Prices.

Remember we have about \$10.00 worth of Wood's and J. Nation Stocks consisting of Winter Goods bought at 50 cents on the dollar and \$20.000 worth of Goods bought for

Spot Cash

in the most depressed markets the world has ever known.

We are therefore

RIGHT IN IT

and things will keep moving at this busy and popular Store.

NATION & SHEWAN,

WHITE

FRONT

STORE

McDiarmid Block.